

feed on many stocks as that which is highly secured.

Quantity of seed and covering.—From using too little seed, and a recklessness in covering it, many corn fields are deficient one half of what ought to grow upon them. We drop six to eight kernels in a hill, and take special care to have it covered only with fine mould. If dung, rods, sticks or stones are placed upon the hill, it partially or wholly prevents the plants coming. If buried too deep, the seed may rot before the soil is warm enough to induce germination; if too shallow, it may lack moisture. These are little matters, though they have a great influence upon the profits of the crop. The extra expense that would be incurred to do these things perfectly, might be four quarts of seed and one day's labor to the acre—and the advantages would often be the doubling of the crop. Two inches is a sufficient covering, if the hill is trodden upon, as it should be, by the planter, to compress the earth and preserve its moisture.

After culture.—In this the plough should not be used if the corn harrow and cultivator can be had, and if used, should not be suffered to penetrate the soil more than two or three inches. The plough tears the roots, turns up and wastes the manure, and increases the injuries of drought. The main object is to extricate weeds, and to keep the surface mellow and open, that the heat, air and moisture may exert the better their kind influences upon the vegetable matter in the soil, in converting it into nutriment for the crop. The oftener the cultivator is made to pass between the rows, therefore, the better; though ordinarily but two dressings are given to the crop. At the first dressing with the hand hoe, the plants are reduced to four, or three, in a hill, the surface is broken among the plants, the weeds carefully extricated, and a little fresh mould gathered to the hill. At the second dressing, a like process is observed, taking care that the earthing shall not exceed one inch and a half, that the hill be broad and flat, and that the earth for this purpose be not taken from one place, but gathered from the surface between the rows, where it has been loosened by the cultivator.

Harvesting.—The crop should be cut up at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed, or as soon as it will do to top, and, without being laid on the ground, set immediately in stocks. There are four substantial reasons for adopting this mode of harvesting. It secures the crop from the destructive effects of frost; it quadruples the value of the fodder; it clears the ground early for a fall crop, and it saves labor in harvesting; and, we may add a fifth, it makes a better crop of grain, under any contingency, than when it is topped in the old way. We are confident of this last fact. The grain continues to profit by the elaborated sap in the cut stalks, while it does not profit by the unelaborated sap, below the ear, in the top of the corn.

Husking and cribbing.—The ears should be gathered from the stalks, and the latter stacked, as soon as they have become sufficiently dry and cured, as unnecessary exposure to the weather is injurious to both the grain and the fodder. From two to three weeks generally suffices to effect these objects. The corn may be picked off and carried to the barn, and it should be husked within 24 or 36 hours thereafter, and before the heat is perceptible in the pile, and the stalks bound and placed in small stacks, so as to expose all the butts, which have become saturated with moisture by standing on the ground, to the drying influence of the sun and winds—and the stalks topped, or covered with straw, so as to shed rain. After a fortnight or so, they may be carried, in a dry state, to the barn. When picking the corn from the stalks, the best seed ears should be selected, and immediately husked, and hung in an airy loft. The corn should be exposed, after being husked, upon the barn floor, to the drying influence of the winds, and it may require to be turned over and stirred, till the cob is thoroughly dried. If this is wet, when cabbied, fermentation may ensue, or a frost may follow, sufficient to congeal the moisture in the cob, either of which will impair the quality of the grain, and destroy its germinating principle.

In sorting the corn. we make three parcels, viz. s. and grain for the crib, pig corn, embracing the ripened but defective ears, and the truly soft and smutty ears, which are not husked, but thrown by for immediate use. The silk and husks are carefully separated from the two first parcels, as they imbibe moisture, induce mouldiness, and afford building materials for mice. We also separate the grainless tips and stems of that which we place in cribs, for the like reasons, and to preserve the grain in a sound bright condition.

The storage from the corn crop, when saved in the manner we have directed, is an excellent fodder for neat cattle, if cut for feeding out. We have used it in this way, exclusive of hay, for two years, and find it answers all the purposes of hay. Our practice is to cut a quantity, to mix with it bran or oats, cut up, when we have them, and to sprinkle the mass with brine, and to feed in mangers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LORD LYNCHBURG AND MR. SHIEL.—During the discussion of the Irish Municipal Corporations bill—Lord Lynchburg being seated under the galleries—Mr. Shiel in the course of his speech in favor of the bill made the following eloquent and scorching allusion to a phrase, used some time ago by Lord Lynchburg:

All we ask is simply justice. Can you reconcile it with common sense of justice, that I, who stand in the House as a Member for the county of Tipperary, cannot be a Member of Corporations of Cashel or Clonmel? The thing is monstrous. We ask for justice, and we will persevere in the assertion of our just cause. If the Tories come into power, they shall find us here; they will find us combined and confederated against them.

We beat them before, and we will beat them again. Oh, but there was a great injustice! This is the law that has been used ever since his foot on the shores of Ireland has been

committed, professed the utmost solicitude to do justice. Even Strafford, the deserter of the people's cause—the renegade Wentworth, while setting his foot on the necks of Irishmen—declared his anxiety to do justice. I am not surprised at this for the same influence now exists by which Strafford was influenced. But while all others professed to do justice, there was one among you, of the most distinguished talent and the most decided character—he is not a member of the House—he spoke at least with more frankness than others of his party. He does not profess to do justice to Ireland; he is above imposture; and part of the epitaph on Clontarf is applicable to him.

This distinguished person tells us, when making an appeal to the passions of the English people—he tells us the people of Ireland—that is every particular by which strangers can be enumerated we are aliens to this country. Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes and was removed with bursts of enthusiasm; it being discovered that Lord Lynchburg was sitting under the gallery. The phrase is certainly a remarkable one, and one which now necessarily be the subject of fair and legitimate observation hereafter. I am not aware whether that phrase has ever been explained. (Cries of "oh, oh!" and cheers.) I know the phrase has never been disavowed. I know the utterance of that phrase has not been denied; and with respect to the meaning of it, little doubt can be entertained. I know that in this house, on one occasion immediately after that remarkable phrase had been uttered, I took the liberty—if it be one, I beg pardon—but I took the liberty of asking every one who held a conspicuous position on the opposite benches, whether he adopted that phrase or not. I remember an honorable member's reply, that he was responsible for no language but his own.

The right honorable baronet was in the painful situation of being in close connexion and association with a man in whose expressions he did not think it judicious to express his concurrence. I am surprised that, at the moment the phrase was uttered the duke of Wellington did not start up and say that these *aliens* had done their duty. (Immense cheering.) The Duke of Wellington is not a man of a peculiarly excitable temperament; his mind is too martial for sudden emotions; but yet I cannot help feeling surprised, that when he heard expressions so affronting to his country, he did not recollect how often in the field and in the fight the Irish Roman Catholics have been the auxiliaries of his renown. He ought not to have forgotten Vimey, and Salamanca, and Toulouse, and the last and glorious conflict which crowned all former victories. I will appeal to the gallant and honorable soldier opposite (Sir H. Hardinge)—I know he bears in his breast a brave and generous heart—let him tell how on that day when the doctrines of mankind were trembling in the balance—when the batteries with fatal precision spread slaughter over the field and men fell in heaps—when the legions of France rushed to the light and inspired by the voice of their mighty leader rushed again and again to the onset—the gallant soldier opposite will tell you that in that last hour of thousands the *aliens* did not flinch. And when at length the moment for the decisive British charge arrived, and the great Captain cried out "Now, boys! at them!" he will tell you, for he must remember, whether the Irishman, the Catholic Irishman, was less forward in throwing himself upon the foe. He will tell you that on that day the blood of the men of England, Ireland, Scotland, was poured forth together; they fought in the same field; they died the same death—they were stretched in the same pit—their dust was mingled—the same dew of heaven fell upon the earth that covered them the same grass sprung from the soil which covered their graves. And let it be endured that we should be called *aliens* and complete strangers to that empire for whose salvation our best blood was shed? (Enthusiastic cheering in the midst of which Mr. Shiel sat down.)

EARTHQUAKE IN PALESTINE. Letter from Mr. Chas. Sand, the British consul, dated Beyrout, Jan. 25, 1837. "Dear Sir:—I have a most painful task to perform—that of announcing the deaths of our much esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Levy, of Safet, and the greater part of their family. This horrible catastrophe took place on Sunday the 1st inst. late in the afternoon, though before sunset, when a most violent shock of earthquake destroyed the whole of Safet, Tiberias, and many of the surrounding villages, to which our much lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, and the greater part of their family, fell victims, with about five hundred other families, and as many Christians and Mussulmans, at Safet only, without including the great many persons mortally wounded or maimed, and those who were dug out of the ruins, eight or ten days after, alive, but starved, and in a dying state. Such an appalling scene is seldom to be met with in the annals of history, and my heart fails me in attempting to give you further particulars. It was only on the 5th inst. [five days after the earthquake] that the few survivors of Safet recovered from their stupor, and despatched messengers to this and other places for assistance to remove the ruins, and bury the dead, and also for tent coverings, provisions, sugar and oil, &c. for the maimed and wounded, none of which they could obtain from the surrounding villages, which had shared the same fate. We immediately opened a subscription here and sent them what we could."—Gibraltar Chronicle, Feb. 17.

SEVERE PLIGHTING.—The Norfolk Beacon states that a farmer near that city, while recently engaged in ploughing one of his fields, struck upon a vault containing a box filled with gold and silver coins, valued, it is surmised, at from 10 to 20,000 dollars. The vault was partly of brick covered over with large stones, well put together with mortar. It was evidently built for a special deposit, and adapted to the size of the box that was closed in it for so many years. The box was of mahogany or cedar and much decayed. The coin was all over one hundred years old, and consisted of Spanish dollars, guineas, doubloons, &c.

DOMESTIC.

BENJAMIN RATHBUN.—This individual, whose failure at Buffalo, some time since, caused no small agitation, was put on trial last week at Batavia. He was taken from the goal in Erie county to Batavia in irons; and his appearance in that manner created some disturbance of the usual quiet of the village. He is to be tried on three indictments for forgery. From the facts charged in the indictment, it appears that in April, 1836, Rathbun was in New-York, (as is supposed for the purpose of raising funds.) In a letter written by him to David E. Evans, of Batavia, on the 13th April, he informed Mr. Evans that he (R) could obtain \$15,000 on Mr. Evans's note with his (R's) endorsement. He therefore inclosed three notes filled up for \$5,000 each, for Mr. Evans to sign and return, payable at the Manhattan Bank, in four months. He also inclosed three other notes of \$5,000 each, drawn by himself, and endorsed by eleven gentlemen of Buffalo, which Rathbun requested Mr. Evans to retain in his "private desk" as collateral security for the notes Mr. Evans was to send him. These endorsements were all forgeries. Mr. Evans complied with Rathbun's wishes, signed and re-enclosed the three notes for \$5,000 each, and retained in his "private desk" the forged notes. Rathbun did not take up the notes in consequence of his failure, which took place on the 2d of August following, (sixteen days before they became due.) It is upon the three notes he sent to Mr. Evans that Rathbun is now to be tried.

P. S. The jury in this case, after a full hearing, not being enabled to agree, were discharged, and a new trial ordered for next fall.

NASHVILLE, (TENN.) March 25. Ex President Jackson, accompanied by Hon. James K. Polk, Col. Earl, and Surgeon General Lawson, arrived at this place yesterday in the Emigrant. He was greeted by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. On leaving the boat, a procession was formed, and he was escorted up Broad street to the Franklin turnpike, thence to Spring street, from Spring street to Cherry street, thence to Cedar street to the Square, where an address was read by Dr. James Overton, to which the President said a few words in reply, in tones so inaudible, however, that we were unable to catch their import. He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Nashville Inn, and the procession dispersed.—Republican.

MORE MODERN MASONRY.—A crash has taken place at Buffalo, similar to the instances that have recently occurred in New York. The entire stone cornice of the fine stone block of buildings in Main street, Buffalo, lately erected by Starkweather & Brown, tumbled to the ground a few days since. A report was soon circulated that several persons were buried in the ruins, and it turned out too true. A great number of citizens engaged in removing the rubbish, and a little girl dreadfully mutilated was dug out dead; and the workmen were still in search of others at the last account.

REPORTED LOSS OF AN AMERICAN PACK.—The Liverpool Chronicle of 11th March, contains a copy of a letter received at Lloyd's dated Newport, March 4th, giving an account of the wreck of an American packet ship, on the 24th of Feb., three miles north of Newport, during a violent gale. She had been seen off the coast that morning, but the haze of the weather afterwards hid her from sight. The next morning the coast was strewn with the wreck, and it is supposed all on board were lost. The name of the vessel could not be ascertained; parts of the sign board were picked up having on the words "Packet ship," "Thomas," "for New York." The writer of the letter promises to give any further information that he may gather. This is all that the letter states—no conjecture is furnished of her real name.

The Mercantile Advertiser of Mobile, boasts that it has one of the best Correspondents at Washington, that has ever written for a newspaper—but, unfortunately, such is the state of the worthy gentleman's chirography, that it is not possible to read more than one letter in ten of his writing. This is an evil of which we have more than once had occasion to complain. We engaged a friend some time since, to write to us a series of letters from New England, through which he was making a pedestrian tour. He wrote regularly, and by much labor, our compositor and ourselves succeeded in unravelling two of the epistles, which operation we performed very much as in other times a nun ball of cotton was unwound, viz: by beginning in the middle. The rest of the correspondence we piled away. We remember once on receiving one of these letters at the post office, we asked the clerk how he knew it was to go into our box? "Oh," said he, "the Colonel always has all the curious affairs sent to you."

Some time after the closing of the correspondence a gentleman called on us with a small letter in the hand writing of our friend. We looked at it carefully, and was enabled to make out the name of the bearer, whom we welcomed, and threw what we thought the letter of introduction, into a drawer.

The gentleman apologized for calling. We assured him we were glad to see him. "Did you read the letter?" said he. "We run it over."

"If it will be convenient—sorry to trouble—"

"No trouble at all—we will begin by going to the Girard College, and then we will—"

"I really have not time," said he; "I must leave the city at 4 o'clock, P. M., and am rather dependent upon the success of that letter, which perhaps you did not read carefully."

We assured him of our utter inability to master it.

"It is a draft for one hundred dollars." We pointed to the heap of letters, said the draft, and felt determined to say to our young friends, that if they have not any thing else to do, they would better go to Mr. Rand at once, and learn to write. The author of the letters which we cannot publish, is one of the most agreeable writers in our country. We have heard his contributions to the annuals highly spoken of; but a letter from him looks like a convocation of spider webs.—U. S. Gaz.

MODEST MERIT.—One of the new Jackson judges of Connecticut, in charging the jury recently, said that "inasmuch as he knew nothing about the law, and he presumed they did not, they must decide as they please." If the jury knew nothing about the law, we presume they decided according to the rules of common sense, which is not synonymous with law.

Fire.—The Tannery of Edward Houghton & Son, Guilford, was burned recently; loss \$10,000, and \$7,000 insured in the Mutual.

FRENCH MINISTER.—The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday announces the arrival of the French frigate *Sirene*, bearing the flag of Admiral Dupont, having on board the new French Minister, M. Pontois.

THE OVERSLAUGH.—We learn that on Thursday, the captain of a vessel from Boston to Albany, sounded the overslaugh all along the formerly shallow spots, and did not touch the bottom with a fourteen foot pole.—Alb. Daily.

"Guard well thy thoughts, for thoughts are heard in Heaven."

It is a common thing for a person to say "I cannot help my thoughts." But this is not strictly true. We banish those that give us positive uneasiness as soon as they intrude themselves; the humane do not dwell upon images of cruelty and torture, because they experience actual pain from them; others have a constitutional fear of death, and they contrive to banish the thought. These instances, slight as they are, prove that we can help our thoughts. But, as a distinguished writer has observed, "After all our endeavors to dress the garden of the mind, ill thoughts, like weeds, will spring up; they are the native produce of the soil; but if we take care to root them up as far as possible, as well as to cultivate and cherish each useful and beautiful plant, this is all that God requires of us."—Buck.

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The packet ship *Sheffield*, at New York, brought London and Liverpool papers to the 11th March, inclusive.

In the British House of Commons March 7th, a motion for leave to bring in a bill for taking votes by ballot at elections for Parliament, was lost; yeas 153, noes 265.

On the same day the House, by a vote of 318 to 56, declared that in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is inadvisable to make the Legislative Council of that province an Elective Body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the Legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

The London Times remarks: "As for Canada, we care little about it; but as a channel for the course of the St. Lawrence, the Nile of British North America, and the only medium of communication between England and the far more valuable region and more kindred people of the Upper Provinces. The French Canadians mean separation, and nothing else, by their turbulence. For themselves alone, they are not worth the keeping; but as the key to Upper Canada, and the medium of intercourse with 600,000 of our own brave emigrated countrymen in that fine country, we must prevent this perverse breed from tormenting us longer by their audacity and extravagance. One time of an act of Parliament will do it, without the aid of a single man or gun from Great Britain."

A deputation has arrived at London to plead the cause of the poor people of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland who are perishing from famine. Upwards of 27,000 are reduced to total destitution! They have but five months' provisions. A meeting of the charitable is called at the Egyptian hall.

By latest accounts from Spain to March 4th, it appears the Carlists are now masters of all the valleys between France and Pampelona. The Queen's army in Navarre, are totally cut off from communication with France.

The most important item of news from France, is the defeat of ministers in the Chamber of Deputies, by the rejection of the bill to provide for the trial of political offences by military tribunals, before a military tribunal. The majority against the bill was 2; the vote being 209 for, 211 against. It was not thought, however, that the ministers would resign, unless they should also be defeated on the appropriation bill, and the new demand for secret service money, which was not thought probable.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, on the 10th, to present an address to His Majesty, petitioning government to lay before the House all legislative proceedings of the American Congress, and all correspondence, upon the subject of the recognition by our government of the independence of Texas. The House divided on this motion as follows: 28 yeas,

41 nays. Mr. Hays, in making the motion, said it was the standard of slavery that was raised in Texas, and it behooved England to stand by Mexico in such a contest.—Lord Palmerston said that the President's Message to Congress on that point was full and satisfactory, and showed no disposition to violate the neutrality they had preserved. He also suggested that the interests of the North would be a sufficient check against any improper recognition of the independence of Texas. O'Connell denounced the United States on the subject of slavery.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The returns from this State show the election of two Whig members of Congress—to wit: Brockway and Williams—the election of eight or ten State Senators—and a large increase of Whig members in the popular branch of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Ritner has vetoed the improvement bill passed by the Legislature. It contemplated appropriations exceeding three millions of dollars—which, together with existing appropriations and past expenditures, would in three years have raised the State debt to forty millions of dollars.

The bill was returned to the Legislature, where it failed to obtain a two thirds vote, and is lost; and the Legislature adjourned on the 4th.

PIANOS.—Having ourselves been much gratified by a casual visit the other day to the piano factory of Messrs. HERRICK, CHRISTOPHER & Co. we do but a grateful service in directing public attention to this establishment. Although but just commencing their operations, these gentlemen have already completed a number of instruments of very beautiful pattern, wrought from the richest mahogany and other costly woods. As articles of furniture they will compare with any we have ever seen, and when we touched the keys to ascertain the state of affairs within, they discoursed such music as left us no doubt on this point. The sounds were full and rich—devoid of jarring or wry noise—and as perfect almost as the tones of an *Æolian* harp. We profess to be no connoisseur in these matters, but can well imagine how the fairy fingers of some mountain nymph straying over the keys of one of these instruments might indeed add to the enjoyments of the domestic circle and lend enchantment to many a dull passage in real life.

The enterprising proprietors of this establishment are making arrangements to prosecute the business extensively, and it is their determination to furnish this section of the country with an article equal in tone and finish to any thing in the United States. To doubt that they will be liberally encouraged and sustained in this undertaking would be to impeach the good sense and patriotism of an intelligent community—where, of course, do not subscribe to the pernicious notion that "dear-bought and far-fetched" are the only criterions of value.

We some time ago gave an account of General Jackson's vehement denunciations of the Floridians to the Hon. Jos. M. WHITE, who visited him at the White House, to remonstrate against another draft being made upon the people of Mobile Florida, for more troops. We give below a letter from Mr. White himself upon the subject, addressed to the Editor of the Florida Watchman. The General, no doubt was almost as passionate as were Messrs. WISE and PEXTON in the committee Room. But then they had no right to swear—the President had a right—they could do wrong—the President could do no wrong! Seriously, it would not look well for any other President than General Jackson, to have used such language to an honorable Representative in Congress, in relation to his constituents.

WASHINGTON, February, 1837. DEAR SIR: Having written three letters to the Secretary of War on the subject, I called today in person to see the President, to protest against any further draft on Mobile Florida, and to suggest that they would have enough to do to protect their own frontiers. He declared he did not believe that JESSUP had made any draft or a call for one; wanted evidence of the fact; denied that Florida had ever had a Brigadier General's command in the field; and, then becoming excited, he said, "Let the damned cowards defend their own country!" that he could take fifty women, and whip every Indian that had ever crossed the Suwanee; and the people of Florida had done less to put down the war, or to defend themselves, than any other people in the United States. He said they ought to have evaded it at once, if they had been men of spirit and character. He said if few Indians had approached into the white settlements of Tennessee and Kentucky, not one would have ever got alive. He said the men had better run off, or let the Indians shoot them, that the women might get husbands of courage, and breed up men who would defend the country. He maintained there were never six hundred Indians. When he had finished his harangue, which, of course, was not very agreeable to me, I said to him, your Army and all your Generals have been in the field, why have they not conquered these six hundred Indians? and why are the people of Florida thus reproached for not doing what they regular troops and Tennesseeans have failed to accomplish? I told him the Tennesseeans at Washoe, as I was informed, had some difficulty to get their wounded off the field. Said he "it is a lie!" I answered I was not there, and did not state it on my own personal knowledge. He then said, six hundred Indians had been in the country, and they would have done it, if they had been men of spirit and character. I told him they always got out of provisions, and were hungry in sight of the enemy.

We came to no understanding. He required proof that JESSUP had called for men and I cut out of the newspaper the Report of the committee of the Legislative Council, who waited on the Governor, enclosed it to the Secretary.

Among other things, I told him that, if he would mount his war-horse, after the 4th of March, thought he could soon put an end to the war; but that it was not every son of Achilles who could wear the armor of wield the sword of his father. I am, &c. JOS. M. WHITE. J. KNOWLES, Esq.

The following are extracts from the speech made by Mr. Preston, at the dinner given to him and Mr. Calhoun, by their friends at Charleston, S. C. In allusion to his own and other efforts to prevent the passage of the Expunging Resolution, he remarked,

"They had been engaged in a desperate struggle for the poor remains of a mangled constitution; day after day during the last session they had sat in their seats and seen an infatuated and ruffian majority trample ruthlessly on the best interests of the country to gratify private ambition or party madnes—they had witnessed scenes to make the heart of the patriot die within him—they had at times, been almost disposed to think they were forgotten at home—the reception of the evening had thrown from his heart a load that had weighed heavily on it during the unsuccessful opposition they had made to a majority determined to triumph, even if it were over honor and decency—at every step they had been defeated, their voices unheard, their remonstrances despised—still they had kept to the post which South Carolina had assigned them; they had sat in their seats, when by the pale glimmering of midnight lamps, that desperate majority clustered together to glut their vengeance upon the honor of the Senate by defacing its records; while many Senators fled with horror from the scene of iniquity, they wavered not from the stern mandates of their duty; and though the blood swelled in their temples, and a mist at times came over their sight, they looked on and saw the hangman Secretary draw the foul lines over the records, and blot out the honor and independence of the Senate."

Of the position of South Carolina to the new administration, he observed, "The new Administration had themselves decided it—they came in as a Jackson Administration—they gloried in bearing the name and wearing the livery; it was but a fresh batch of politicians struck out by New York machinery like tenpenny nails! But they asked us to wait and try them—had we not tried them for the last eight years? Should we try them again? God forbid! Let them buy and sell those who were in the shambles—South Carolina had no price. Their aim was to prevent union here, to keep awake sectional jealousies, to shower gifts and honors—to make golden promises to all, to tickle the North with one side of the shield and the South with the other, while the little animal at the centre runs off with the oyster."

The Charleston Mercury gives some account of Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the same occasion. "Mr. Calhoun alluded to abolition—he considered it the mightiest evil that had ever threatened our Government, and the only cause now in operation sufficiently powerful to effect a dissolution of the Union—he believed the great body of the Northern people to be sound on this question; but we must remember that the Northern States were themselves divided upon great principles, full of parties, and agitated with sharp and absorbing controversies—all their local interests lay between us, and cut off or chilled their sympathy with us, and patriotism of an intelligent community—where, of course, do not subscribe to the pernicious notion that "dear-bought and far-fetched" are the only criterions of value.

We some time ago gave an account of General Jackson's vehement denunciations of the Floridians to the Hon. Jos. M. WHITE, who visited him at the White House, to remonstrate against another draft being made upon the people of Mobile Florida, for more troops. We give below a letter from Mr. White himself upon the subject, addressed to the Editor of the Florida Watchman. The General, no doubt was almost as passionate as were Messrs. WISE and PEXTON in the committee Room. But then they had no right to swear—the President had a right—they could do wrong—the President could do no wrong! Seriously, it would not look well for any other President than General Jackson, to have used such language to an honorable Representative in Congress, in relation to his constituents.

He spoke of Texas, and at that name was interrupted with long and loud cheering, and his concluding words on that topic, pronounced with deep emotion, that "Texas must be annexed to the Union!" were answered with a universal burst of applause that showed how glowing was the sympathy of the people of South Carolina with the heroes of San Jacinto. He pointed out clearly the vital importance to the South of the annexation, and after a few other remarks, concluded, amid great cheering, with a suitable toast.

The Mobile papers give an instance of a most daring robbery, perpetrated within a few miles of that city, on a Mr. Woodard. He was waylaid, dragged from his horse, blind folded and carried into a swamp and tied and then robbed of nearly \$3,000.—The plunderers even divided the money near by him, within his hearing, and quarreled about their shares. They left him bound and blind-folded and said within his hearing that they would go to the road and cover up their tracks and some blood which had been spilled. While they were gone, he got one arm loose from the cord and then released the other and got the bandage from his eyes, and striking away deeper into the swamp effected his escape.

RAG MONEY.—A bill has passed the Senate of Ohio, creating twenty seven new banks, with an aggregate capital of four millions five hundred thousand dollars. It was introduced by a Van Buren member, and passed by a Van Buren Senate, and yet these are the individual who denounce banks as monopolies and their notes as paper rags. Just so with the Van Buren House of Delegates of Virginia. They have enacted a bill which more than doubles the banking capital of the State.

A Patent cannot be obtained in England at a less expense than \$1800 or \$1850. We should have few patented inventions in Yankee land, if ingenuity was taxed such an enormous price for protection.—A motion is now before the House of Commons, that \$1000 shall be paid for every patent, and that sum to cover all expenses.